SENATE... Wassiscon, Feb. 7, 1861.

Mr. THOMSON them, N. J) presented several petitions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

He also presented the resolutions of the Legislature Rew-Jersey, wich his colleague had presented during his absence, and said he entirely disented from the views of his colleague. He contended that the instructions in the resolutions were the real views of the matriciple of the resolutions at the State, and that a State had a fions in the resolutions were the real views of the majority of the people of the State, and that a State had a
right to instruct her Senators, who should obey or reion. He was very much surprised at the course of his
collague. He thought the people of New-Jersey
never m re in carnest than they are now in the origin
that the South have cause for complaint, and that some
consumites should be given them. Yet he must say
that the course of the South in account the force was the course of the South in serving the forts, aree-nale, &c., has done much to weaken kindly feeling to the Northern States. Nothing was more fatal than the doctrine of Sevession. If admitted, the Government most fall to pieces. He said a portion of his colleague's apteches looked to coercion, but the coercion of States was an equally fatal doctrine. The Union could not be preserved by blows and bloodshed. He deprecated civil war, and made an appeal to save the Union by concessions on both sides.

coversions on both sides.

Mr. TEN EYCK (Rep., N. J.) replied, and said he bad no desire to avail himself of his colleague's absence. He contended the resolutions did not express the calm feeling of the neople as shown by the votes of the resolutions. the recent election, but the resolutions were

members were sick.

Mr. COLLAMER (Rep., Vt.) presented a petition from the citizens of Vermont, asking Congress to adopt an amendment to the Constitution similar to the border Sintes propositions. He said he was willing to do all in the power of Corgress, but not anything which was not allowed by the Constitution, which says that Congress may propose amendments to be submitted to the States, and further, if States wanted to the States, but them says to by Convention, and Conmendments by them say so by Convention, and Con-gress must agree. If the States call such a Conven-tion and adopt amendments, Congress must and them to the States for ratification. But does the Government need more delegated power? No. He contended that the provision of the etitution was perfectly plain, but nore of the com Constitution was perfectly plans, but have a determined beining States have taken any means to secure amendments in a constitutional way, yet Congress was asked to make amendments which somebody conjectures the States need. He never would attempt to make any such amendments, which none of the States, he said, wanted. Suppose two or three States present amendments which Congress to subset them to the States. such amendments, which none of the States, he said, wanted. Suppose two or three States present amendments, usving Congress to submit them to the States, is his judgment, congress could not pass on the merits of such amendments, but present them to the States as the request of certain States. He quoted as a precedent the former amendments made in 1789, when Congress took the same course. His views would govern

grees took the same course. His views would govern be votes.

Mr. CAMERON (Rep., Pa.) presented a petition signed by 5,000 civizeus of Philadelphia, representing probably 30,000 or 40,000 people, in favor of the Cris-tical civiler resolutions.

robably 30,000 or 40,000 people, in favor of the Critenden-Higler resolutions.

The President's Message was taken up.

Mr. WIGFALL (Dem., Texas) proceeded to reply to the Senstor from Tennessee (Johnson). He said that the Senator from Tennessee reemed to think that he had been the object of special attack, and now, after six weeks' silence, he complains that he has been misrepresented, and denies that he ever was in favor of coorcion. Certainly such was the effect of the speech of the Senator, and it was too latenow to deny it. The Senator complained that his great argument had not been answered. But when did the Senator make any speech argument? He (Wigfall) had not heard any such great argument? He (Wigfall) had not heard any such argument. The Senator (Johnson) seemed to think that the farewell of the Senator from Loui-iana (Benjamin) and the disruption of the Union was a farce, and jamin) and the disruption of the Union was a late, here the pretended to love the Union. Mr. Wigfall here referred to the treaty of the cession of Louisiana, and contended that the S. nator from Tennessee did not give a fair construction of it, and so it was in regard to the admission of Alabama. A monstrons perversion of the doctrines of dackson and nationalism had been charged upon him by the Black Republicans. He sead from a number of documents to show that Jackson considered this Government. ment as "a compact of States." He then argued against the right of coercion, and said that any atsignish the right of coerdion, and said that any attempt to enforce the laws upon individuals in a State was the same thing as the coerdion of a State, and would bring on a civil war. He contended that Jefferson and Jackson had avowed the right of Secession, and he read copious extracts from their writings and speeche to sentain this position. He claimed that Hadison understood that the States could, at any time, renounce the Constitution, and such was the understanting of most of the States when they ratified the Ometiuntion. He denied that the Breckingles of the state were intended to break up the Union. Constitution. He defined that the property ever intended to break up the Union, but they demanded that the property of the Southern States should be protected. Six States thought is not safe to remain in the Union. States trought is not when two millions of people in the North had voted that their property ought to be confiscated. They might talk about the Helper book, but Helper had mout talk about the fi-lper book, but Helper had never uttered anything so slanderous against the South as the sentiments uttered by a Southern Senator on this floor. What Black Republican ally had told the Senator that the South wanted to make war on Maxico! It was a slander. They have enough to do take care of themselves. Mr. Wigfall then paid a high and eloquent tribute to the Senator from Mississippi (Davis). The Senator from Tennessee (Johnson) tad

Davis). The Senator from Tennessee (nothern) rattacked him (Davis) in his absence. If the Senator from Missis-ippi had been here, be would have answered the Senator from Tennessee, "Lord Angus, then hast hed!" (Loud applause in the galleries.]

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.) moved that the gal-

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.) moved that the galleries be cleared.

The PRESIDENT (Mr. Foote, Rep., Vt., in the shelf) ordered that the galleries at the right ("men's gallery") be cleared. It was done.

Mr. WIGFALL proceeded. He said the South had no deire to make war, but it intended to live under such Government as it saw fit. Six States had gone out because they chose to do so, and had revoked the tree'y called the Constitution, though they might be willing to make afforther. He claimed that the South had a mine of weath in cotton, and gave a picture of the destroyed commerce of the North if the ports are blockaded, which will be considered an act of war. A blockaded, which will be considered an act of war. A vessel with a flag of thrity-three stars will be fired on if it comes into port. Carrying the flag with the stars which they have plucked theuce will be considered an insalt. He quoted from The N. Y. Tribune notices of Mr. Johnson's speech, and contended that the Senator from Tennessee always had been seeking popular

On action of Mr. WILSON, the subject was post-poped till Monday. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill reorganizing the Patent-Office and amending the Patent laws.

It came from the Senate last session, and was now passed by the House with amendments.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of

the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. CORWIN, (Rep., Olio), gave notice that he will not move to close the debate till to-morrow week, in property of the give all gentlemen, who desire, a chance to

Mr. DAVIS, (S. Am., Md.) rose to address the flouse. He said that the people had been demoralized by our early and premature excesses. The Government has been shorn of every aspect of cignity and hew and the President has ceased to be accompanied by forces and the emblems of supreme authority. The successer of George Washington is expected to meet every demand with wreathed aniles and gracious condescensions. The struggle for party power has brought that we excite a face to face on that most dangerous subject of agitation, the Slavery question. These are the only causes to be assigned for the extraordinary phenomenon, presented wintin one month, of a Presidential election, according to the forms of law. Without any grievance or medice, we find six States have usarped the extraordinary prerogative of rebelling against the supreme law of the land and assuming to be independent powers, seizing forts, saips, &c., and insulting the national flag. We have seen a Carinet Minister distributing the public arms in the South, for the benefit of trose who are about to remiss public authority, and wage war; we have seen and south, for the benefit of trose who are about to re-nist public authority, and wage war; we have seen Commissioners, flagrandly in violation of the Constitu-tion, wandering from State to State, stirring up rebel-lier; we have seen a Cabinet Minister, still bolding his commission, act still bound by each to support the Constitution, going himself, as a Commissioner, from Consitution, going himself, as a Cemmissioner, from one State to another, for the purpose of organizing another part of the great scheme of rebellion; we have seen a President neglecting the most soleurn warning of the first utilizary officer of the age, in allowing the forts to be taken possession of; we have seen him, subsequently, making bargains for scace with the Distribution of affect instead of detending the public property, and vindicating public honor, and, without remonstrance, permitting the work of disintegration to go on. His ascension to supreme power shows his after incapacity for the Presidential honors showered upon hum. We have seen, too, recently, a late Cabinet officer President of the Southern Conventions, declaring it is their purpose finally to sever their consection with the United States, and take all the consequences of establishing a coveredgu and hodependent tepable. We are driven to one of two othernatives, and we must recognize what we are informed is an acsumplished fact not to be recalled, or we must refuges akknowledge it and accept.

on and laws of the United States must -

of the who stand across the path of that enforcement must either destroy the power of the United States or it will destroy them. [Applanse in the galleries.] He tensed that this condition was centuries or thousands of years distant. The revenue may be collected on shipboard, and the laws of commerce enforced by not allowing vessels to pass out without papers from the United States authorities, and the postat facilities can be continued or suspended according to the circumstances of the locality, and the courts of justice may be supported as in Utah, or their jurisdiction be extended in the States where there is no disturbance. These are clear and peaceful measures for enforcing the laws, and the United States Government is vested under the Constitution with adequate power to meet such emergencies, and may dispose of the troops and sink ships without war. After further discussion, he said he could speak for Maryland [applanse in the galleries], who has confidence in the strength of the great Government who protects her.

Mr. KUNKEL (Dem., Md.)—If you speak for the State of Maryland, I desire to be heard.

Cipe of "Under" from the Republican side.

Mr. KUNKEL (Dem., Md.)—If you speak for the State of Maryland, I desire to be heard.
Cries of "Order" from the Republican side.
Mr. DAVIS—I decline to yield the floor.
Mr. KUNKEL (amid cries of "Order")—Do not speak for Maryland; speak for yourself.
Mr. DAVIS—I represent the Fourth Congressional District of Maryland, and cannot say whether I was elected by the whole of Maryland or not. I will speak for what I know to be the sentiment of the people of Maryland. Evaluating the particularly in the Maryland. [Enthusiastic applause, particularly in the

galleries.]
Mr. BARR (Dem., N. Y.) pointed to the fact that persons admitted to the floor were seen clapping their hands. He said that'if order was not preserved in the galleries he should move that they be cleared.

Cries of "Order" from the Republican side.
Mr. DAVIS remarked that his friends would confer a favor by refraining from expressing their approbation.

tion.
The SPEARSER hoped that persons in all parts of The SPEARSEK Roped that persons in an pares of the hall would preserve order.

Mr. DAVIS—I did speak for the people of Maryland.

Whoever may make the issue on the other side I will meet. I will meet thus from St. Mary's to Alleghany.
I will neet him in every county. [Applause.]

Mr. KUNKEL—I will meet you here.

Mr. WUNKEL—I will meet you here.

Mr. KUNKEL—I will meet you here.
Mr. WINSLOW (Dem., N. C.) rose and called attention to the disorder prevailing in the galleries.
The SPEAKER hoped that all present would observe order, and that there would be no further cause

of complaint.

Mr. SPINNER (Rep., N. Y.) said it ill became genthemen on the other side to make objections when treason had been preached.

Mr. DAVIS resumed, repeating that Maryland does Mr. DAVIs resumed, repeating that any sind does not recognize the right of Secession. She does not recognize the right to repeal the supreme law. If any Convention should be called there, of whatever character and under whatever amprices, those who should presume to inaugurate a revolution would meet with revolutionary resistance on the seil of Maryland under the stars and stripes. They will not allow either the majority or the minority to drag them from the Union.

Within Maryland are men who will assume resistance to anything looking to armed rebellion. Mr. KUNKEL—Does my collegue inaugurate it Cries of "Order" from the Republican side.

Mr DAVIS, resuming, expressed his contempt for platforms, as they were sails to catch popular breezes, and in conclusion advocated the report of the majority of the Committee.

Mr. SEDGWICK (Rep., N. Y.) after speaking of the seizure of the forts and other public property, and the disloyalty of the officers of the Army and Navy, the dichyarty of the oncers.

Said that so powerless and low had this Government falles, that even Florida, insignificant as she is in respect to population, is flapping her disunion banner in the face of the United States, and we have recently been told that a truce has been declared between the General Government and the hostile army in that State. The golden converginty for storping disunion General Government and the hostile army in that State. The golden opportunity for stopping disanion has been lost, and we must now regain by slow steps what inconsiderate or cowardly conduct has permitted to be wrested from us. The remedies for the specific complaints proposed by the Committee leave the real difficulty wholly untouched. He was opposed to all of them. Nothing short of the incorporation in the Constitution of the Breckenridge Platform with the Dred Scott decision, would satisfy the rebels. He was opposed to compromise because the complaints were as utterly groundless as the remedies were pnearly. A permanent union between the Free and Slave States is permanent union between the Free and Slave States is a failure. He would consent that the Slave States should go into a new and separate confederacy, with the full consent of all the parties, and provide for a gradual emancipation of the slaves in such of the Slave States as might remain with the North.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem., Ohio) offered prop-

ositions to amend the Constitution by dividing the United States mto four sections—the New-England and Middle States to constitute one, the North-Western States another, the Pacific States another, and the Southern States east of the Rio Grande another-these sections to be called respectively the North, the West, the Pacific, and the South; new States within the prescribed limits of each section to be a part of such sec-tion: the latitude of thirty degrees and thirty minutes to the Rocky Mountains to be the line between the West and South. On the demand of one third of the West and South. On the demand of one-third of the Senators of any section, a vote upon anything requiring the concurrence of the House, if necessary, shall be had by sections, and a majority of the Sconton from each section shall be necessary to the passage of a measure. Two of the electors for President and V. President shall be chosen for each State; the other Electors in each State to be chosen by the Congressional district; a majority of the electors in each section to be necessary to the choice of President and Vice-President, and a majority of the States of each section, and Senators of each section, and Senators of each section, shall be necessary to the choice and a highest of the excessory to the choice of President and Vice-President, in the House or Senate, whenever the right of choice devolves upon them; the term of President and Vice-President to be six the term of President and Vice-President to be a years, and they are to be ineligible for a second term except by the votes of two-thirds of the electors of each rection. Congress is to provide by law for the case of a failure of the House to choose a President, and of the Senate to choose a Vice-President; and also, in such case, for a special election within six months from the 4th of March. No State shall secede without consent case, for a special election within six months from the 4th of March. No State shall secede without consent of the Legislatures of all the States of the section to which it belongs. The President is to have the power to adjust the terms with the seceding States, and the terms are not to be valid till approved by Congress. Neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature is to interfere with migration on equal terms of the citizens of the several sections, nor shall either have the power to destroy or impair the rights of person and property in the Territories. New States are to be admitted with any Constitution Republican in form, which the people thereof may ordain.

On motion of Mr. WINSLOW, the House took up

and passed a joint resolution authorizing Lieut. Craven of the Navy to receive a medal and diploma from the Spanish Government, for services rendered the seamen Spanish Government, of a wrecked vessel.

Mr. SICKLES (Dem., N.Y.) asked leave to introduce a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House whether the duties on imports continue to be collected in the ports of South Car-lina, Georgia, Alabams, Louisiana and Florida.

Mr. CRAIGE (Dem., N. C.) objected. Mr. SICKLES said this was the only reliable mode of obtaining correct information. He gave notice to offer the resolution on Monday. Recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. LEACH (S. Am., N. C.) argued that the dogma of accession had no warrant in the Constitution. He advocated the Crittenden-Bigler proposition, and remitting the question to the people, whom some Republicans and Southern ultraists are afraid to trust. The first gun that is fired in coercien will unite the whole South in a common cause. The Border Slave States love the Union. He concluded by making a calm and earnest appeal in their behalf for Constitutional guar-

Mr. JUNKIN (Rep., Ps.) favored the propositions of the Committee of Thirty-three, believing they embraced virtually the restoration of the Missouri

Mr. ALLEN (Dem., O.) argued against the right of Mr. ALLEN (Dem., O.) argued against the right of secession and the Southern revolutionary movements.

Mr. CAREY (Rep., Ohio) speke of secession as being thick with the blackest treason. Leave the greent difficulties to the people, and there will be a better settlement than by attempting to legislate on the subject. If the Border State men would talk as his friend Davis of Maryland did to-day, it would not be two weeks before the traitors would tremble in their shoes.

Those were not over ten members in the House tonight during the delivery of the speeches, and about two dozen listeners in the galleries. Adjourned.

Chaffers, and Donnelly is in the neighborhood of Liver-called, or we mut refund acknowledge it and accept all the responsibilities stated to that refusal. He lem, under the mentorship of George Mor. on of Liver-lid not wish to quarry about words, but the Constitu-tion and laws of the United States must be enforced, the final polishing off:

From Our Own Correspondent. The Assembly, which spent the whole session yester day in a wrangle about a question of privilege, mended its manners to-day, and transacted a large amount of

public business. AID FOR THE NATION. A communication was received from the Hon. John A communication was received from the passage of the bill for the repayment of the United States Deposit fund. On the motion of Mr. Robinson, the communication was referred to the Committee of the

REPORTS. On the motion of Mr. Dwight, the regular order of business, which was general orders, was tabled for half an hour, in order to permit Standing Committees

Mr. Prendergast, from the Committee on Cities and Villages, reported for the consideration of the House the bill to reorganize the Health Departments of the City of New-York.

THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE SITE. THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE SITE.

The same gentleman reported favorably the bill giving the consent of the State of New-York to the purchase by the United States of the present Post-Office site in the City of New-York, and moved its reference to the first Committee of the Whole. Messrs, Varian and Comas hoped that the motion would not prevail. The New-York members desired time for the presence consideration of the subject. Mr. Prepderment

prevail. The New-York members desired time for the proper consideration of the subject. Mr. Prendergast supposed that it was important that the bill be passed at once. Mr. Camp thought that there were very grave doubts as to the propriety of continuing the Post-Office in its present locality.

Mr. Hutchings said that the public sentiment of New-York and the public interests of New-York were decidedly against continuing the Post Office so near the southern end of the city. The Common Council of the city had by both branches protested against the proposed enactment, and they reflected the public sentiment of the city on this question, beyond a reasonable doubt. The motion to refer to the first Committee of the Whele was lost.

Methorolitan board of Health.

Mr. Ball, from the Standing Committee on Cities

Metropolitan board of Health.

Mr. Ball, from the Standing Committee on Cities and Villages, reported favorably a bill to establish a Metropolitan Board of Health for New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties.

LOANERS' BANK.

Mr. Hutchings, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably the bill to incorporate the Loaners' Bank, which is understood to be a sort of pawnbroker's shop on an enlarged scale.

Mr. Watson, from the Canal Committee, reported

Mr. Watson, from the Canal Committee, reported favorably the Senate bill making appropriations for the Canal debt and the maintenance of the Canals for the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1861.

Mr. Waterbury from the Judiciary Committee reported for the consideration of the House an act to provide for the incorporation of Skating Ponds and porting Grounds. Mr. Kernan from the same Committee reported con-

Mr. Kernan from the same Committee reported con-current resolutions for an amendment to the Constitu-tion, so as to give the Legislature additional power to punish frauds at elections. The same gentleman also reported for the considera-tion of the House concurrent resolutions favorable to amending the Constitution in reference to Judges of the Court of Appends.

amending the Constitution in reference to Judges of the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Corning from the same Committee, reported favorably a bill giving the consent of the State to the sale to the United States of "Sister Island," in the St. Lawrence River, for a light-house, The same gentleman reported against the bill for the further protection of fruit-growers, insisting that there is no necessity for further protection.

Mr. Cozans, from the Committee on State Prisons, reported the inevitable bill to supply the sing Sing Prison with Croton Water. Mr. Macey, from the Railroad Committee, reported in favor of continuing the corporate existence of the Lake Ontario, Auburn, and New-York Rallroad Company; also, against the bill to sid in the construction of said road. Mr. Cozans, from the State Prison Committee, reported favorably a bill to reduce the contract price of labor at the various State Prisons. The bill to provide for the collection of agricultural statistics was reported for the consideration of the House.

Mr. Kerry, from the Committee of Ways and Means,

Mr. Ferry, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported for the consideration of the House a bill to aid the People's College, which proposes to appro-priate to that institution \$7,000 per annum for five

Mr. Salisbury, from the Standing Committee on Trades and Manufactures, reported favorably the bill to prevent and punish frauds in the use of false stamps, bonds, labels, or trade-marks.

The Senate's resolution instructing the Commissioners to Washington to insist on open sessions, &c. (published in The Tensum to-day), were received in the Assembly, and laid upon the table.

Mr. Hutchings, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to give a preference for trial to the action of James W. White against John Clancy in the Supreme Court

W. White against John Clancy in the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A large number of local and less important bills were

A large number of local and less important this very reported from standing Committees.

The bill for the improvement of Westebester Greek was ordered to a third reading NORTH CARPOLINA.

A message was read from the Governor transmitting a resolution of the House of Commons of North Carolina, returning the resolutions of the Legislature offering material and to the President for the enforce-ment of the laws of the United States.

The bill appropriating \$100,000 for the relief of the The bill appropriating \$100,000 for the relief of the starving people of Kansas, was to-day ordered to a third reading. The amount, according to present indications, will be reduced to \$50,000, and in that form the bill will become a law, not withstanding the opposition of the Democratic members. Indeed, the bill

sition of the Democratic members. Indeed, the bill appropriating \$100,000 would have passed the Assembly only for Democratic Opposition, and in spite of such opposition had the House been full. The relief cannot be granted one moment too soon.

UNION FERRY.

The Union Ferry Company sent in a report to-day, or rather a memorial, which States that the Company own the Fulton, South, Ramilton, Wall and Cathacine-street Ferries, and that the privileges of these ferries have been sold for a term of ten years to the Company, under the direction of the Controller of the City of New-York, in pursannee of law. The Company are now adding to their facilities, have made some reduction in ferriage during the past year—selling 100 tick-tes for \$1 50—and contemplate further reduction in the future.

The Company coolly decide a constitutional question for the Legislature by assuming that any act for the reduction of ferriage can only take effect after the exviration of their present lease. In relation to the resultion calling for an expose of their business affairs that is, their assets, receipts, expenditures, &c.—for the past five years, the Company send a copy of their ast annual report to the Secretary of State, and refer the Legislature to the Secretary's office for their report

the Legislature to the Secretary's office for their report of former years. With great respect for the great moguls of the Ferry Company, their report is no answer to the resolution of the Assembly.

Their annual reports to the Secretary of State are made in pursuance of law, and could have been obtained without the aid of a resolution of the Assembly, Instead of giving the information called for by Mr. Darcy's resolution, they simply give the assets and lia-bilities and list of stockholders of the Company. The Company will yet have to submit to cheaper rates of terriage and provide better facilities, unless they shall be able to purchase the Legislature this year as they did last year. Should they succeed in again corrupting the lawmakers there will be still left the consolation

the lawmakers there will be still left the consolation that in so doing they must disgorge a portion of their ill-gotten gains.

The MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The first business in order in the Scuale was the bill appropriating \$500,000 for arming the State, and putting her military forces in an effective condition. The delete on this question took a very wide moves and

appropriating 4500,000 for arining the State, and pair ting her inhitary forces in an effective condition. The debate on this question took a very wide range, and was generally participated in.

Mr. Gardner was opposed to this measure, for he relied on conciliation as the sovereign panacea for the present difficulties—wished to step lightly—all who know the Senator from the Second know how gently and softly he would step over the difficulty.

Mr. J. M. Murphy, if alone on his side of the Chamber, would support the bill because he believed it absolutely necessary, and believed that other Democratic Senators would come to the same conclusion of they should read the report of the Commissary General.

Senator Spinola, whose spinal column has been gradually giving way to the attacks of his party associations, this morning backed completely down from the high-sounding position taken by him some time since, when he announced that treason was rampant, and that the State of New-York must come to the rescue by men and money. Then he was for arming the whole State, even if it cost ten millions of dollars. To-day he is opposed to placing half a million at the disposal of is opposed to placing half a million at the disposal of Gov. Morgan. He can't trust him. He is afraid the Gov. Morgan. He can't trust him. He is afraid the money will be used for corrupt purposes. Mark that. The millenium is coming. Strator Spinola is for ganding in advance against even the possibility of corruption. He wanted President Lincola to give the word for the Republican party to "come down" from the position they had occupied as the only way to save the commry. If they did not, the streets of Washington City would run with human blood before Lincola should be imaggrated. If they (the Republicans would take this conciliatory course, this measure of defense was not necessary, and the bill should not pass. Senator Truman replied to Spinola, and, while he regretted that, from indication around the circle, this bill was to have no support from the Demogracy, and called on the Republicans to take the responsibility, and at once pass this measure. It is thought the fear of misappropriation of the money came with a bad fear of misappropriation of the money came with a bad fear of misappropriation of the money came with a bad states against the united power of the Northern forms the Constitution slightly als and in both they decided the issue in favor of Secession. They have intrusted their delegates with unlimited the victor of Secession. They have intrusted their delegates with unlimited power—power to "consider, determine, and do whatever, in the opinion of this Convention, the rights, in the Close states of the Union band and power—power to "consider, determine, and do whatever, in the opinion of the State of Alabama requires to be done for their protection." The law that authorized the election contained that enumeration of ample authority, and the people indorsed it. We have been selected for our supposed wisdom, experience in public and being a confederacy of slaveholding States that will be out of the Union by the fit of February will need a common Government in order to meet a common enemy, as soon as one can be organized. It is plain that with divided councils, and divided resources, and divided action,

grace from that party which has stolen bare the treas-Nemator Spinola retorted, that the time for the thieves in the Republican party had not yet come. They were

Senator Spinola retorted, that the time for the thieves in the Repullican party had not yet come. They were being developed.

Senator P. P. Marphy replied in his usual cave the style to Senator Spinola, who, he said, like Bobel acres, allowed the courage and patriotism of a month ance to ooze out at his fingers' ends. He read from the files of the Senate a series of resolutions offered by Senator Spinola, on the 2d day of January, tendering the military power of the State to the President of the United States, and directing the Committee or Military Affairs to inquire into the condition, efficiency and available strength of the military forces of the State, and to report to the Senate, at the carliest practicable day, what legislation, if any, is necessary to render that branch of the Government fully effective for any exigency that may arise, and if requisite that the said Committee report a bill to mise ten wallions of dellars to properly arm the State." Now, said Senator Murphy, "he refuses to vote for half a million." Spinola voes somewhat confused by this quotation, which is easily accounted for on the theory that Senator Spinola is a man that blushes easily and on slight occasion, and is flustrated by what a man of common effrontery would take cooily. He, however, excused himself on the ground that this question changed so rapidly that it was hard work to keep up with it, and that times had changed since those resolutions were introduced. Sen. Colvin was again displeased with the Republicans for not, Curtius like, pitching themselves into the change and organdispleased with the Republicans for not, Curtius like, pitching themselves into the chasm, and saving the country, even at the cost of their principles and organization. And, really, is it not too bad that, however much the Democracy arge them to do so, and although it is perfectly clear that the only chance for the future existence of the Democratic party depends on the Republicans abandoning the principles which are the basis of their organization, these same Republicans thus far deggedly, and stubbornly, and maliciously refuse to do it? [N. B.—This last sentence is mine, not Colvin's.] He, as well as Spinola, was further indignant har deggedly, and attornly, and trother in digner in that the Republicans would not fellow in the lead of Mr. Weed and Senator Seward, two of the greatest intellects and purest-minded men in the party. How wonderfully popular those distinguished gentlemen have suddenly become with their lifetime opponents. Mr. Celvin also took occasion to recall to the Senate the fact that Senator P. P. Murphy was an Abolitionist, and had voted for John P. Hale in 1852, and that if the Republicans continued to follow that lead, they must all be abolitionized. He had a great respect for that Senator, and believed that he was honestly then and now an Abolitionist.

Senator P. P. Murphy fully reciprocated the sentiments of respect entertained by the Senator from the

Senator P. P. Murphy fully reciprocated the sentiments of respect entertained by the Senator from the XIIIth, Mr. Colvin. His knowledge of that honorable Senator was not of recent origin. He and that same honorable Senator, in 1848, stood shoulder to shoulder on the Buffalo Platform, which platform was explicitly against the extension of Slavery into Free Territories; and with Senator Colvin they had pledged their lives and honors to fight on and fight ever for the triumph of these principles, and now we find him the quasi apologist for Secession and traitors.

This retort of Dr. Murphy was rather awkward for Senator Colvin, but he took the general appreciation

Senator Colvin, but he took the general appreciation of the fact that he was floored with the best grace

Senator Harmond did a little more boasting in response to Senator Colvin's charge of Abolitionism, by drawing out and comparing the latter's views with his own, and showing that hardly a shade of difference After a discussion of four hours, the bill was com-

After a discussion of four flours, the bill was completed and ordered to a third reading. A motion was made to strike out \$500,000 and insert \$200,000.

On the call for the year and nays, Senator Hammond moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be sent for Senator Abell. He gave way once to a Senator who was un-Abell. He gave way once to a Senator who was un-well. On the next amendment, to make the amount \$250,000, before the voting was concluded he renewed the motion, saying that it was due to the Senate that a man elected to this body should spend some time in his scat. He spoke of a fact patent to all, that the gen-tleman referred to was not in his scat in the Senate one hour out of the twenty-four. He thought that if he did not appreciate what, was due to his position as

one hour out of the twenty-four. He thought that in
he did not appreciate what was due to his position as
a Senator, the Senate did.

The motion was adopted, and the Sergeant-at-Arms
dispatched in search of the delinquent.

During the absence of the officer, a rather free-andcasy time prevailed, in which Senator Spinola suggested that the tedium be relieved by some one singing
senator of the control of t the "Star-Spangled Banner." Senator Hammond re-plied with the request that the Senator from the Third sing "Away down South in Alabama." After the lapse of some half hour or more the officer

After the lapse of some half hour or more the officer returned, having the corpulent body of Senator Abell in charge, which he presented to the Senate. The distinguished Senator plead detention by important business, and asked to be excused, which was granted. The voting on the amendment was proceeded with and the amendment carried. A motion was made to reconsider, and to lay that on the table, which was lost. On the motion to reconsider, Senator Hammond asked Senators who wished to kill the project to do it in a manly way, and like the Democratic Senators, vote directly against the bill, and not attempt to kill it by making it worthlesse, as it would be if the sum was reduced.

Senator Prosser did not wish to increase the taxes by voting for the larger amount. He thought quarter of a million was enough now, and if more was proved to be necessary hereafter, then would be the time to

On the motion to reconsider, a motion was made to send for Senators Grant, Kelly, and Blood, and adopted, when the Senate went once more into a state of ex-pectancy. Senator Grant was soon found, who, when asked for his excuse, said that he was, within the capitol, and, requested by the Sergeaut-at-Arms to come in, and came. Senator Hammond—"That is a reason for coming, what is your reason for being away?" He was excused. The Senate refused to reconsider, and the

dollars.
The Sergeant-at-Arms reported that he had reason The Sergeant-at-Arms reported that he had reason to believe that Senators Blood and Kelly had gone to New-York. They were declared in contempt, and the vote was announced. In the mean time Senators had changed their votes. The motion to reconsider prevailed, and the motion to strike out \$500,000 and insert \$250,000 was lost.

Mr. Lawrence moved to recommit the bill for the purpose of making its speech against it. He was willing to vote five times the amount, if necessary for the public defense, but was not willing to contribute money from the State Treasury to enable gentlemen to spect the citizen soldier in will enaulettes.

money from the State Treasury to chable gentlemen to sport the citizen soldier in gill epaulettes.

A motion to reconsider the vote of yesterday requir-ing the final vote to be taken to-day having failed, the bill passed—Yeas, 19; Nays, 6, as follows: YEAS—Messer, Abell, Bell, Figre, Ges., Hammond, Hill-home, Ketchan, McGraw, Montgomery, J. M. Murpby, P. P. Murpby, Proseer, Ramsay, Richmond, Rubertson, Rotch, Tru-man, Warner, Williams. NAYS—Messers, Colvin, Connolly, Gardiner, Grant, Lawrence,

ABSENT-Mesars, Blood, Ferry, Kelly, Lupham, Manferre,

NO RECONSTRUCTION-SPEECH OF MR. YANCEY.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, Jan. 35. The report of the Committee of Thirteen of the Convention of Alabama, on Provisional and Permanent Governments for a Southern Confederacy being under

onsideration: Mr. Yancey said: Mr. President, the people of South Carolina have invited the people of Alabama to meet them in Convention to frame Provisional and Perma-nent Governments for the seceding States. In the resnent Governments for the seceding States. In the res-olutions accompanying the Ordinance dissolving the Union—the Ordinance of Secession—this Convention accepted that invitation; and adopting the suggestion of the Commissioner from South Carolina, we invited those, as well as the other Southern States, to meet us in Convention in this city on the 4th of February, 1861, for the purpose of framing Provisional and Permanent dovernments, for our common future peace and se-

The object of the report and resolutions now under consideration, is simply to carry into effect the design then and thus announced, and, therefore, no Delegate who voted for the Ordinance and resolutions attached

who voted for the Ordanance and resolutions attached can consistently vote against this report.

Several objections have been urged against the report, which I propose briefly to consider. One is that by the report deputies to that Southern Convention are to be elected by this body, and not by the people; and also that no provision is made for the election of another Convention to consider the plan for the Personal Convention to consider the plan for the Personal Convention to the security of the security manent Convention to consider the plan for the Permanent Government to be submitted for ratification. The points are correctly stated, but constitute no objection with me. The people have had this question of Secession before them for a long time, and have maturely considered it in two late elections—namely, those for electors of President, and for delegates to this body. The issue was as distinctly made in one as in the other, and in both they decided the issue in favor of Secession. They have intrusted their delegates with unlimited

st ength and wied om of union, in council and action. et ength and with one of union, in comen and action.

Anothities alr ady exist between the seconding States and the Federal Union. Coercion is the policy at Washington. To postpone the meeting of the southern Convention until we could submit the election of depurious transfer its meeting till the Convention until we could submit the election of deputies to the people, would postpone its meeting till the 4th of March, and that, in my opinion, would be hazardous to the last degree. Such an act would be suicidal—one to be looked for perhaps from a friend of reconstruction of the Union, but not from a friend of a Southern Confederacy.

But, it is said, why not call another Convention to retify the Permanent Government to be adopted? I answer because it is numerous to. A permanent

But, it is said, why not call another Convention to ratify the Permanent Government to be adopted? I answer, because it is unnecessary. A permanent Government for a Southern Confederacy was looked for by the friends of secession—was spoken of and entered into all the discussions in the late calvass. It was a part of the plan of secession, and when the pople decided for secession, they decided for a Southern Confederacy. Therefore in that point we already know the views of the people, and no new expression of opinion is needed. Neather is such expression needed as to the character of the Permanent Government. The character of the people have indicated, and it is expressed in the report—it must be a Government as nearly similar as possible to the Federal Constitution. We need no discussion before the people, nor other expression of their views on that point. Beside these views, in themselves conclusive to any mind, no statesman would willingly throw such grave issues before the people after once receiving their decision, until the irritations and prejudices and passions of the previous contest had cooled. It is eminently wise, before throwing off upon the people the responsibilities which attach to us to consider the condition of the public mind. Gentlemen here have told us of an excited and unhealthy state of public feeling in some sections of the State, and have asked time for reflection, in order to its correction. Who is not aware that it was a great misfortune that the election for delegates to this body came off so soon after the hented Presidential contest? Who is not aware that in one section of the State and any passions and prejudices of that contest? Who is not aware that in one section of the State the augry passions and prejudices of that contest entered very largely and almost exclusively in the State the angry passions and prejudices of that con-test entered very largely and almost exclusively in that section into the election for delegates? And is it wise, is it not eminently unwise, to throw this whole question again before such a people, to blow the asbes and revive once again the glowing embers of that bit-ter strife. There is another reason why I oppose the election of

another Convention. Such a proposition has a ten-dency to reopen the question of Secession, by bringing up the issue of a reconstruction of the Federal Govern-ment. It allows such an issue to be made—it invites ment. It allows such an issue to be made—it invites it, in fact. And under what circumstances! From the signs of the times, it would seem as if coercive measures were to be adopted. If so, about the time of such an election the people will be bearing the burdens of such a contest. Commercial and agricultural interests will be suffering. Debts will be hard to pay. Provisions will be scarce. Perhaps death at the hands of the enemy will have come to the doors of many families. Men's minds, thus surrounded and affected by strong personal and selfish considerations, will not be in that calm and well-balanced condition which is favorable to a correct and patriotic judgment of the question. The very state of things will perhaps exist which our Black Kepublican enemies predict will exist, and which they sneeringly rely upon to force our people to ask for readmission into the Union. Shall we the selected friends and deputies of the people, aid these will and malignant enemies of our State by laying this whole question, as it calminates in its progress, on the very eve of final triumph, back to the consideration of a people thus surrounded and influenced by most unpropitious circumstances! To do so might well accord with the purposes of a friend of a consideration of a people thus surrounced and might med accord with the purposes of a friend of a reconstruction of the Federal Government, but in my opinion it is a policy which every true friend of the people should condemn. wple should condemu. Mr. President, I avow myself as utterly, unaltere-

Mr. President, I avow myself as utterly, unalterebly opposed to any and all plans of reconstructing
a Union with the Black Republican States of the
North. No new guarantics—no amendments of the
Constitution—no peaceful resolutions—no repeal of
affensive laws can after to me any, the least, inducement to reconstruct our relations with the Non-Slaveholding States. This opinion is not founded on any
objection to a confederation with States, North of
Mason's and Dixon's line, on principles mutually agreeable to them; but it is founded on the conviction that
the disease, which preys on the vitals of the Federal
Union, does not emanate from any defect in the Federal Constitution—but from a deeper source—the hearts. ral Constitution—but from a deeper source—the hearts, heads, and consciences, of the Northern people. They are educated to believe Slavery to be a religious as well are educated to believe Stavery to be a religious as well as a political wrong, and consequently to hate the slaveholder. Mr. Seward was right when he declared that there was "an irrepressible conflict," which would not cease until Slavery was exterminated. But, Sir, the elements of that conflict are not to be found in the Constitution, but between the Northern and Southern psouls. No organities, no producents of the the Constitution, but between the Northern and Southern people. No guaranties—no amendments of the Constitution—no compremise patched up to secure to the North the benefits of the Union yet a little longer, can reducate that people on the Slavery issue, so as to induce them, having the majority, to withhold the exercise of its power in aid of that "irrepressible conflict." To accept of such reconstruction would, in my opinion, be but salving over the irritated surface of the deep-rooted cancer, which has been cating into the vitals of the Union, effecting perhaps an apparent, a deceifful cure, while still the loathsome and incurable disease keeps on its futal progress, and daily weakens the body politic, until inally it breaks forth again with renewed, because temporarily repressed vigor, and the victim sinks in death.

One other objection has been raised by my friend

One other objection has been raised by my friend from Clarke, Mr. Jewett, which would seem to be fundamental in its nature; and that is, that by the 4th of February, but five States will meet on that day, and he cannot consent that five States should make a of February, but five States will facet on that day, and he cannot consent that five States should make a Government for fifteen, for, in his opinion, all the Southern States will seede by the 4th of March; and when they do so, if this report is adopted, ten of them will find a Provisional and perhaps Permanent Government in operation, which they had no voice in making. If the Seeding States had the command of events, if time was to them, at this juncture, a matter of but little moment, if circumstances did not demand extraordinary promptitude and action, in order to give unity, strength, and effect, to the movements of defense on the part of the secoding States, I concede that the proposition of my friend from Clarke, would at once command universal assent. But such is not the case. War is already commenced on South Carolina. The same hostile movements have been made upon Florida. We daily hear of military coercion. The Federal Government seems to be under control of a military chieffain. Prompt action in establishing some common government is imperiously demanded.

The resolutions, as they are now presented, it seems

The resolutions, as they are now presented, it seems one, obviate the chief force of the objection of my friend from Clarke, in this, that the resolutions indicate the character of both the provisional and permanen Government to be formed. They are both to be formed Government to be formed. They are both to be formed on the principles of the Federal Constitution. This Constitution is well known to all the Southern people. It is revered by them. There has been no desire to oppose or to alter it. On the contrary, such a policy has always met with public disfavor. The interpretation of that instrument has been generally uniform at the South, over since the passage of the celebrated Virginia resolutions of 17.8s. That Constitution has been uniformly held up by the South as its great shield and buckler against Northern aggression. The South is centent with it now—will be content with it hereafter. centent with it now—will be content with it hereafter.

If all the Southern States were in convention, who doubts that they would unanimously frame the Government for a Southern Confederacy upon the principles of the Federal Constitution? None of us doubt it; and if the five or acven States that may assemble in convention on the 4th of February next, do proceed at once to frame a Provisional Government upon the basis of the Constitution, and afterward frame a permanent Government upon the like principles, who doubts that every secesing State, as it retires from the manent Government upon the like principles, who doubts shat every secoding State, as it retires from the Federal Union, will at once ask admission into the Southern Confederacy? For one, I do not doubt. One great and prime obstacle to the earlier movement of the border States in favor of secession has been a wide-spread belief that the Gulf States designed, in secoding to establish a covernment differing essentiation. seceding, to establish a government differing essen-tially from the Federal Constitution, and especially that the African slave-trade would be reopened. I have received many letters from distinguished gentle-men in various parts of Kentucky, Virginia, North-Carolina, and Tennessee, upon that very point, inform-ing me that were it not for the fear of the new Confedracy reopening the African slave-trade, there would be a much stronger and more general movement in those States in favor of dissolution. Those resolutions quiet such fears. The action apor

Those resolutions quiet such lears. In them by the Southern Congress, instead of being an obstacle in the way of other States jenning the Southern Confederacy, will be halled by them with delight, will be considered by them as wise, and will command their respect and admiration, as much as the present Union commanded that of Texas, when ahe saked at Union commanded that of Texas, when ahe saked at Union commanded that of Texas, when she asked admission into the Union, although having had no voice in framing the Constitution. A Southern Confederacy, with the Federal Constitution slightly altered to suit an entire slaveholding community, will be an invitation to Southern States, yet in the Union, to leave it and each for page and search to the Union, to leave it tion to Southern States, yet in the Union, to leave it and seek for peace and security and liberty within a Union, having no encuses—no irrepressible conflict—and being a confederacy of slaveholding States, under the Constitution of our slaveholding sires.

I now ask that the vote may be taken upon the resc-

GREAT BILLIARD MATCH .- Dudley Kavanagh, the celebrated billiard player, who lately won the champion cue at the tournament in this city, challenges John Secreiter, of Detroit, to a trial of skill at billiards, for one thousand dollars a side, one or two

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, the Presi-

Mr. Brady effered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Connect to the Corporation be and he is hereby requested to report to the Board at its next meeting his sopinion as to the constitutionality of the act of the Legislatore creating the Board of Central Park Commissioners, and whether the said act is in violation of any provision of the Constitution, and if the appointment of said Commission for the perfaminance of duties purely local in their character, and applicable only to this city and county, is not in contravention of the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of the Metropolitan ast. The Municipal Police, in which it was held that commissions appointed to discharge a local or municipal trust, must, to be legal, be appointed by a local or municipal authority, and not by the Legislature of the State, and that the legality of the Metropolitan Police act was contingent upon its embracing within its limits several counties or portions thereof.

The Corporation Counsel, in a communication referring to the arbitration and award of damages in favor

ring to the arbitration and award of damages in favor of Messrs. Baldwin & Jaycox for alleged loss from having a contract to make the gate-houses at the new reservoir abrogated, states that he did not represent the Corporation before the arbitrators, having had no notice of the time or place of their meeting. He addathat, if there is no mistake in the facts presented to the Board in a resolution offered at the last meeting—that notice of the time or place of their meeting. He adds
that, if there is no mistake in the facts presented to the
Board in a resolution offered at the Lest meeting—that
acting Mayor Peck appointed an arbitrator during the
absence of Mayor Wood—then the power to appoint an
arbitrator was exhausted, and the subsequent appointment by Mayor Wood was unauthorized and void. He
states that there are other objections, and that the instructions of the Common Council to resist payment of
the award will receive all due attention.

In reference to the same subject, the Controller says
that on the 19th of January a document purporting to
be the arbitration in the case of Baldwin and Jaycox
was received by him, and sent to the Corporation
Counsel, with a request that such action should be had
thereon as would best subserve the interests of the city.

A communication was received from City Judge
McCunn stating that on visiting the City Prison he
found it in a crowded condition—many of the cells
having three or four persons confined in them. He
therefore asks that accommodation be given him for
trials at the General Sessions, which if done he will at
once commence the trial of cases. Referred to the
Special Committee on Courts.

The Corporation Courts.

once commence the trial of cases. Referred to the Special Committee on Courts.

The Corporation Counsel, in answer to the inquiry whether the Common Council can make an award for cleaning streets except to the lowest bidder, says that if the rule should not be adopted of awarding the contract to the lowest bidder, he sees no reason why the Committee may not select and recommend some other bidder.

tract to the lowest bidder, he sees no reason why the Committee may not select and recommend some other bidder.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel stating that the Supreme Court has confirmed the reports of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment for opening Seventy-fifth street, from Fifth avenue to East River: Seventy-sixth street, from Fifth avenue to East River; and Ninety-sixth street, from Bloomingdale Road to the East River.

The tax levy then came up. For abatement of nuisances the sum appropriated was \$2,000; for repairs and improvements of Croton Aqueduct, \$25,000; Alms-House Department, \$589,875; buildings and repairs of Alms-House, \$73,500. Upon the appropriation of \$500,000, reported for Belgian pavement, Mr. DATION moved its reduction to \$550,000. Lost, and the original sum was inserted. The Board of Health then came up with an appropriation of \$37,000, which was passed, as were also \$1,000 for charges on arrears of taxes, and the same amount for charges on arrears of the Central Park, the Committee reported \$114,000. Mr. Brady moved that \$20,000 be stricken out for salaries and officers. Lost. Another motion, by the same gentleman, to strike out the whole amount, was also lost. Mr. Gener moved that \$25,000 for irrigation be stricken out. Lost. It was then passed as reported \$11.000.

gentleman, to strike out the whole amount, was algostricken out. Lost. It was then passed as reported.
For cleaning markets, the appropriation was \$10,600;
for cleaning streets, \$300,000; for city contingencies,
\$60,000; for city dispensaries, \$5,600; for common
schools, \$1,300,000; \$10,000 was appropriated for contingencies of the Street Department, which Mr. Gener
moved to increase to \$35,000. Carried.

Mr. Dayton moved to strike out the contingencies
for the Law Department, \$25,000, and also for the City
Inspector's Department, \$25,000. Lost.

Mr. Gener moved that the items be allowed as reported, which was carried—Messrs. Brady, Dayton,
and Froment only voting in the negative.

Mr. Gener moved to cut down the \$15,000 for contingencies of the Mayor's office to \$5,000. On this being lost, Mr. Genet tried to get a reduction to \$10,000,
but again without success, and the amount originally
reported was voted by 11 to 5. For contingencies of
the Controller's office, \$12,500 was appropriated; for
contingencies of the Croton Board, \$4,000; for dontions to various charitable institutions, \$35,000; for
completing work of blasting Diamond Reef, \$2,400; for
deficiencies in taxes, \$160,000; for election expenses,
\$45,000; for errors and delinamencies, \$1,000.

deficiencies in taxes, \$160,000: for election expenses, \$45,000; for errors and delinquencies, \$1,000.

The Committee reported \$10,000 for house for Hook and Ladder Company No. 18. Mr. Barry moved that it be increased to \$15,000. Lost. Mr. Brady moved that it be stricken out. Messrs. Gener and Fromest rocks conjust the appropriation and the motion to that it be stricken out. Messrs. Gener and Froment spoke against the appropriation, and the motion to strike out prevailed. Subsequently Mr. Barry moved a reconsideration, which was carried, and the \$10,000 was inserted. For fire machines and apparatus \$100,000 was reported. Mr. Gener moved that it be increased to \$133,225. Lost; but subsequently reconsidered and substituted. For the fire and police telegraph, \$2,500. \$12,000 was reported for the Fourth-avenue. Parks. Mr. Danton said it was a fine thing for the rich owners of property in that vicinity to have the city beautify these grounds for the almost exclusive benefit of said owners. The parks would have been built by private subscription had the people been left to themselves.

to themselves.

Mr. General said he meant to go for the measure, though he believed the Alderman last representing the District wherein the parks are situated had moved in the matter for his own benefit.

Mr. FROMENT asked that the matter lay over.

Agreed to.
Mr. BRADY moved to strike out \$10,000 for grading

Hamilton square. Lost. The original amount reported was then inserted.

On motion of Mr. Cornell, from a written request sent by Mr. Smith, the appropriation for lamps and gas was raised from \$435,000 to \$450,000.

was raised from \$435,000 to \$450,000.

Mr. Gener moved that the \$50,000 appropriated for lands and places be increased to \$47,220. Carried. For lands purchased for taxes and assessments, \$50,000 For laying out the city north of One-hundred-and Fifty-first street \$20,000, Mr. Davron moved to strike Lost-7 to 9. It was then adopted-10 to 6.

out. Lost—7 to 9. It was then adopted—10 to 6.
Mr. Dayron moved to strike out the appropriation of £22,000 for an iron railing for Madison square, which was lost, and the \$23,000 inserted.

No one objecting to the insertion of \$100,000 for opensing streets, \$6,000 was inserted for police station-boxes.

The appropriation for printing and advertising for

The appropriation for printing and advertising for the Common Council, \$75,000, came up. Mr. Greet moved to divide the question, and appropriate \$65,000 for printing, and \$10,000 for advertising.

Mr. Dayton said he would like to have some light; upon this matter. The Board of Supervisors were having their work done equally as well as the Common Council, and at one-half the experse. A proposition was before the Common Council from parties who agree to do the printing for half the prices now paid. Fending this matter, adjourned to Monday.

T APPIN—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 6, after a short and severe lilness, Theephilus T. Tappin.
His remains with be taken to Greenwood on Saturday morning the 5th inst., from his late residence, No. 165 Madeon avenue. Markets-Reported by Telegraph.

Markets—Reported by Telegraph.

at \$3.25; City Mill beld at the same price. Winary dull; Red. \$1.25; City Mill beld at the same price. Winary dull; Red. \$1.25; City Mills. \$1.47.45; IOZ. Coan declining; Yellow 50.000. Provisions active; Mess Pork, \$18; Lard, 10;c. Corress attacky at 12; 0 kgc. Winsey steady at 18;c. Corress attacky at 12; 0 kgc. Winsey steady at 18;c. Price and \$1.25 for Red. and \$1.25 for Septime. Winary steady, at \$1.25.26;12; for Red. and \$1.25 for 14; for While. Corn declined 1c. sales of 1,000 bush, at \$2.26. Mess Pork \$15.0. Winsey 17; 75%c. PORT OF EOSTON AND CHARLESTOWN.

Monthly Statement of the value of Imports and Exports of Goods, Wares and Merchandiso, entered during the meath of January, 1861;

EOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1861.

January, 1861: Boston, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1861 Species of Goods, Waves and Merchandise. Value

Total imports...
Domestic merchandise.
Foreign Merchandise, dutiable.
Foreign Merchandise, free.
Specie and Bullion. £4,562,51T Merchandise withdrawn from wareh'e for consump's.

Movements of Ocean Steamers TO DEPART.

New York. New York.

Arabia.
Kedar.
Angle Saxon.
New-York.
United Kingdom TO ARRIVE.